

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 8.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1878.

NO. 122.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

C. C. POWNING,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year (by mail) \$10.00
Six months 6.00
Three months 3.50
Delivered by carrier in Reno at 25 cents per week.
No paper forwarded by mail unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
One square (ten lines), first insertion 1.00
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YESTERDAY'S STOCK REPORT.

Informal Session.
California 23 1/2 28 1/2
O. Point, 4 1/2 4 60
Independence, 1.05
G. Price, 12 1/2
Justice, 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Ophir, 52 1/2 53 3/4
Nevada, 7.10
Julia, 1 1/2
Alta, 8 1/2 8 1/2
H. A. N., 10 1/2 10 1/2
Bullion, 5
Argentina, 85c
B. & E., 18 1/2
Con. Virginia, 22 1/2
Tip Top, 1.30
Exchange, 4 1/2 4 1/2

Morning Board.
23 1/2 Ophir, 52 1/2 53 3/4
85 Mexican, 10 1/2
200 G. & C., 8 1/2 8 1/2
215 B. & E., 18 1/2
150 California, 28 1/2 28 1/2
315 Savage, 11 1/2 11 1/2
890 Con. Virginia, 22 1/2 22 1/2
40 Chollar, 32 1/2 32
400 T. & N., 10 1/2 10 1/2
980 Crown Point, 4 1/2 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 4.90
315 Jacket, 10 1/2 10 1/2
420 Imperial, 70c
115 Alpha, 10 1/2
220 Belcher, 4.80 4 1/2
330 Sierra Nevada, 4 1/2 4.30 4.35
50 T. & N., 10 1/2
800 Bullion, 5 4/5
360 Exchange, 8.60 8 1/2 8 1/2
250 Overman, 14 1/2 15
600 Justice, 10 1/2 10 1/2
112 1/2 Slocum, 2.90 2.85
410 Alta, 8 1/2 9 1/2
140 Andes, 2.20 2.15
370 California, 2.30 2.40 2.35
25 Bullion, 1
10 Silver Hill, 2.08
445 New York Con, 1.40
700 Senator, 3 1/2
350 Woodville, 50c 55c
200 Horne, 70c
1200 Ward, 1.95c
60 Levittown, 40c
910 M. Star, 1 1/2
400 W. F. 10c 15c
1000 St. Louis, 80c
475 S. Silver, 4 1/2
200 Ely, 5 1/2
400 Con. Con, 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
850 Alps, 2 1/2
100 Rye Patch, 3 1/2
180 Gila, 60c 55c
80 Leopard, 40c 35c
500 Panther, 50c
130 North Belle, 10 1/2 10 1/2
100 Huey, 1.15 1.10
300 Manhattan, 10 1/2
265 G. Price, 12 1/2 12 1/2
1300 Argentina, 55c 50c
1200 Navajo, 2.05 1.95
310 Independence, 1.10
850 S. F. 2c, 90c 95c
450 Horne, 70c
2000 Day, 90c 1.15
1200 Falcon, 1.20
1925 Hamburg, 3 1/2 3.20
900 Belle Isle, 1 1/2
775 Modoc, 60c 55c
100 Bottle, 10c
60 Golden Charter, 1/2
60 Star, 2 1/2
605 Leed, 2
40 Tip Top, 3 1/2
100 S. King, 1 1/2
90 Martin White, 5 1/2 6
Bank of California, 90 bid
Pacific Bank, 110 bid

House Burned.

On Friday morning the residence of Frank Dickinson, in Winnemucca Valley, was destroyed by fire. Cause—defective stovepipe. Some of the furniture was saved, but the loss is about \$2,500; fully insured in the Imperial and London and Liverpool.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "E. C. Gooch and others, appellants, against James Sullivan and Patrick Kelly, respondents," is published.

The decision is, in substance, (1) that an executed parole license which can be enforced in equity, may be proved by parole; (2) that the facts admitted by the pleadings, and proven in the case, tend to establish such an executed parole license in favor of appellants, which license supplied the place of a waiting, and took the case out of the Statute of frauds; and (3) that the District Court erred in granting a nonsuit upon such showing.

POSTPONED.—On account of the inclemency of the weather of late, the two mile and repeat running race between Mollie McCarty and Jake which was to have come off at Sacramento on Washington's Birthday, has been postponed till March 1st. Betting on the result is already quite lively, and from indications Jake will have strong backing in the pool boxes. Jake's owner has already made a bet of \$750 to \$1,000 that he will win the race, and a lively time is anticipated.

Why not have a meeting of the old Board of Trade and pay up outstanding claims. Ought to be done.

The 48 Ball.

The dance at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 22d, was one of the grandest events of the season. The beauty and chivalry of Reno gathered at the hall at 9 o'clock and the ball opened with a grand Firemen's March. About forty couples were present, and as the hall is very commodious, there was plenty of room for them to "trip the light fantastic toe" without being crowded in the least. Thus the evening glided quickly and pleasantly away until midnight, when all adjourned for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. There was no particular place prepared for the accommodation of all, consequently the dancers scattered about in various places, and after partaking of their suppers most of them returned to the hall and the ball rolled on once more. Mr. Getchell performed the office of Floor Manager well, and if any were overlooked during the evening it certainly was not his fault. The last dance was given at half past three o'clock, and all went home well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The expenses of the party amounted to a considerable sum, yet we are informed that the receipts of the evening exceeded the disbursements to the amount of \$105. Consequently it was a success in every particular.

The Rocklin Chinese Murderer.

Not long ago two white men and a woman were killed near Rocklin by a Chinaman named Ah Sam. Ever since the officers have been on the lookout for him, but none have displayed as much interest in the affair as Mr. John Boggs a special C. P. detective, who lives at Penryn. Getting a good trace Mr. Boggs followed the fellow until he had satisfied himself that Ah Sam was near Wolf creek, up in Plumas county. Mr. Boggs then started out people after him, and a week ago yesterday Mr. Richard Livingstone, Alexander Burghanssen and Thos. J. Stentz, found Ah Sam about twelve miles from Wolf creek. The Chinaman, finding that he was caught, committed suicide by shooting himself through the bowels. His dead body was packed in snow, and brought to Reno, the party arriving here yesterday afternoon. Ah Sam was taken to Auburn, last night where an inquest will be held. His captors receive a reward of \$850.

Bullion.

Last night 113 bars came down from the bonanzas; of these 64 were from the California valued at \$271,962.76, and 49 from the Con. Virginia worth \$185,949.23. This makes the shipment for the fiscal month as follows:

CALIFORNIA:	
February 13.....	\$ 393,858.80
February 16.....	220,795.64
February 20.....	253,102.30
February 23.....	271,962.76
Total.....	\$1,054,725.40
CON. VIRGINIA:	
February 13.....	\$ 100,262.50
February 16.....	219,700.00
February 20.....	139,649.91
February 23.....	185,369.23
Total.....	\$635,691.75

The Schievely Process.

The Schievely Bros. find that the old Creal furnace will not answer their purpose for the reduction of ore, though a partially successful test was made yesterday, and will, during the coming week, erect one according to their own ideas, and which they fear not, will be able to reduce all the base ores ever found. We wish them the best of luck.

Senator Jones' Speech.

We offer no apology for devoting so much space to Senator Jones' last great speech on the silver question. It is too long for one issue, so it will be continued in our next. Read it.

THE Verdi Planing Mill will close down to-morrow to make necessary repairs, which will require about two weeks' time. Mr. McIntosh is at present Superintendent and the mill has plenty of work to do for the Spring and Summer seasons.

The leading citizens of Carson telegraphed the following to Senator Jones yesterday: "The sons of the Silver State hail the dollar of the fathers and bid its friend and redeemer God speed."

A few flags floated on Washington's Birthday.

Lecture.

Mr. Gray will lecture at the Methodist Church to-night on the subject of "Housekeeping." A special invitation is extended to our bachelor housekeepers to be present.

ABOUT two tons of specimens from the Con. Virginia and California mines are being boxed up at the works for shipment to the Paris Exposition. These will be followed by specimens from all the Comstock mines.

To DAY Rev. T. J. Arnold will close his labors as pastor of the Baptist Church of this city. He will preach to-day at 11 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Subject for evening, "Future Punishment."

DR. SHEETS leaves for Bodie to-morrow, and will remain in that section a month or so. As the camp is in need of a good dentist, we think Doc. ought to make a small fortune.

THE case of Bunting vs. C. P. R. R. was on trial in the District Court yesterday. The particulars of the accident, out of which this suit arises, are familiar to our readers.

LAKE TAOKE has risen over a foot during the past month. Such storms as recently prevailed have not visited the lake since 1868.

THE V. & T. employees will give their annual ball in Carson on the 14th of next month. Varney will furnish the music.

Does the wretch who walks up the middle aisle on Sunday with creaking boots have any music in his sole?

THE Adah Richmond troupe will give us the "Golden Butterfly" on Wednesday evening. Secure your seats.

S. F. HOOLE'S Hair Tonic will prevent your hair from falling out, cleanse the scalp of dandruff, and renew its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing. Try it.

S. F. HOOLE'S Mystic Balm will prevent or cure chapped hands or face—render them soft as velvet and white as snow. Warranted to cure or money returned.

S. F. HOOLE'S Moth and Freckle Eradicator will beautify the complexion, remove freckles and moth spots—is a harmless and splendid compound for the toilet.

Prescriptions accurately compounded by a scientific Pharmacist—a graduate of twenty years practice—at the lowest rates

S. F. HOOLE'S PHARMACY,
Commercial Row.

MOVED! MOVED! MOVED!—The City Drug Store will now be found on Commercial Row, where we will be pleased to see all our old patrons and as many new ones as have any use for anything in our line. New drugs and medicines, and sold very cheap.

MATHESON & McRAE.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night by a graduate of Pharmacy. You that are afflicted give us a call.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, wholesale and retail druggists, Commercial Row, Reno, (removed to one door west of their old stand) now offer everything in their line at the lowest possible rates—including paints, oils, varnishes and glassware, patent medicines, fancy and toilet articles, bird cages, lamps and lamp fixtures. *

R. E. QUEEN, practical druggist and manufacturing chemist. All medicinal and toilet preparations made in my laboratory will be of first quality and sold at reasonable prices. Personal attention given to physicians' prescriptions. *

THE National Gold medal was awarded to Bradley and Bulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world.

429 Montgomery St., San Francisco

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded by a graduate of a College of Pharmacy at all hours of the day and night at rates to suit the times at the drug store of

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER.

To RENT.—A hard-finished house of five rooms. Inquire of Wm. H. Moe, corner of Lake and Second Sts. *

PROVISIONS.

J. C. HAGGERTY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Orders for HAY, POTATOES and other Ranch products by the car load or smaller quantities, promptly filled at Lowest Market Rates.
MASONIC BUILDING, COR. COMMERCIAL ROW AND SIERRA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

MANNING & DUCK,

COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA.

DEADEN IN—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of

COPPER,

SHEET IRON,

and TINWARE

With a Large Stock of

PARLOR,

BAR and

COOKING

STOVES

On Hand and For Sale.

All Kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of the Best Manufacture and at the

Lowest Market Rates.

On hand or furnished to order. Our Branchmen desiring goods in our line are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

3-41.

MANNING & DUCK

N. J. SALISBURY.

F. W. WETHERILL.

SALISBURY & WETHERILL.

Virginia Street, Reno.

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

FISH, FRESH, SALT and PICKLED,

Best Brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

FISHING TACKLE,

NUTS AND CANDIES.

With an endless variety of

FANCY GOODS.

Goods delivered free of charge. I will use my best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all who choose to favor me with their orders.
Sole Agent for Prime's Remedy: sept-17

GROCERIES.

FARMER STORE.

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE

ASSOCIATION.

Corner Virginia and Second Streets,

RENO, NEVADA.

Will offer to the public, from and after this date

At Lower Rates Than any Other

Store in the State of Nevada.

A Full Assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

TINWARE, CROCKERY,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO,

And everything that is usually kept in a first-class store.

We also keep on hand

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JOHN CABLAN, Manager.

Reno, March 19, 1877-41

POULTRY, FISH & FRUIT STORE

C. A. SIMMONS.

Virginia Street,.....Reno.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

FRUIT.

FRESH FISH.

POULTRY,

EGGS,

PRESERVES,

CANDIES,

NUTS,

—AND—

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS,

—WHICH I WILL SELL—

At the Very Lowest Market Prices

Having a New Delivery Wagon I am now prepared to deliver goods to any part of the city free of charge.

Reno, April 1, 1873.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

best assortment of

Family Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Bacon, Ham, Butter, Eggs,

Fresh and Dried Fruit, Crackers of all

Kinds, Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables, Canned Oysters and Sardines, Coal Oil, Cheese, Nuts

Candy, Tobacco, Cigars,

Baskets and Brooms,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price. Call and see for yourself.

GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM.

Commercial Row Reno.

X X X.

TALLMAN & MARSH, Manufacturers of

A. J. KANE'S

IMPROVED X X X BLEACHING

SOAP.

Challenge the State to produce a soap having any comparison to it in quality. It is warranted to do A No. 1 washing without rubbing, or injury to the finest fabric (if the directions which accompany each bar are strictly followed) or money refunded.

Factory near Iron Bridge, Reno.

dec26-41

JACOB GRAFF

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

that he has resumed business at the old stand and will, as formerly, keep a supply of

FRESH BREAD,

PIES, CAKES,

CONFECTIONARY, ETC.

Thankful for past favors he solicits a continu-

ance

dec-17

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FRED HUTCHINS, M. D.

OFFICE—ODD FELLOWS' BUILD-

ING,

RENO, NEV.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

and 6 to 8 P. M.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and Surgery.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

T. V. JOLSEN.

H. A. WALDO

WALDO & JULIEN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

RENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE IN JOURNAL BUILDING.

Jan3-41

PIERCE EVANS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

(Opp. east of Virginia St., Reno.

General attention Business promptly at-

tended to.

sol6-41

W. BLEGMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

OFFICE—Second street, next door to JOURNAL

Building

v2-2117

WILLIAM CAIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, RENO

District Attorney, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—West side of Virginia street, south o

Second.

S. BISHOP, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING located myself permanently at

this place, with the purpose of giving my

entire attention to practice, I am prepared to

give my professional attention to those desiring the same.

Particular attention given to cases in

Surgery and Diseases of Women and

Children

v3-4124

O. W. JONES is my authorized collector.

CHAS. W. JONES,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND COLLECTOR

—FOR THE—

TOWN OF RENO.

Special attention given to Collection

and Police business from abroad.

Office with Justice of the Peace.

nat2-41.

JOS. DEBELL,

WATCHMAKER,

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

The repairing and adjusting of all watches a

specialty. All work done at the lowest possible

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1878.

SENATOR JONES' SPEECH.

His Convincing Effort on the Silver Question—Something "New and Good"—Nevada's Senator Standing in for Nevada—His Plea for the Miner—Etc.

Mr. President, the discussion here and elsewhere upon the remonetization of silver in this country, and in respect especially to the payment of the interest and principal of the national bonds in silver dollars of 412½ grains, has been made to turn almost entirely upon questions of equity. The naked, legal proposition that all outstanding national bonds not specifically payable in lawful money or otherwise than in gold or silver are payable at the option of the Government in either gold or silver coin of the old standard is so clear that but few have been found to squarely deny it and I trust I may not be deemed discourteous when I say no one has fortified his denial with arguments that have reached the plane of serious criticism.

But it is vehemently urged that it would be a violation of every principle of justice to pay them in accordance with the strict letter of the law authorizing their issue, on account of the depreciation which it is alleged has taken place in the value of silver since the enactment of the law and that the passage now of a law permitting such payment would dishonor the nation and swindle the public creditor out of a portion of his honest expectations, if not out of his just demands.

It is also claimed that with some modifications the same violation of equity would be involved in the payment in silver of private, corporate, municipal, and State indebtedness.

This proposition involves first a question of principle and next a question of fact.

First. As a question of political ethics, are governments morally bound, in respect of their own debts or generally in respect of the relation between debtor and creditor, to maintain not only invariability in the coin standard, meaning thereby weight and purity of metal, but also to maintain invariability in the commercial value or purchasing power of such coin?

This question was never raised until very modern times nor until the purchasing power of metallic money manifested a decreasing tendency, and was never raised except by the creditors, fundholders, annuitants, and income classes of the world. It was not raised by the business and debtor interests during the forty years after 1800, when, according to recognized authorities, the value of metallic money, consisting of both gold and silver, rose fully 147 per cent, and when the pressure of debts was constantly increasing in corresponding ratio. The struggling debtor did not then raise this question of equity nor demand that creditors, public or private, should be compelled by law to accept such a diminution in the standard weight of dollars, francs, or sovereigns as would maintain invariability in their commercial value, nor did they propose to effect that object by increasing the number of the money metals. Nor did the representatives of the people or the public press then maintain that it would be dishonorable in creditors to exact from debtors payment in coin so enormously appreciated. The epithets of swindler and repudiator, according to modern ethics, seem not to apply when, through the vicissitudes of mining or other causes, mining is rising in value and creditors are thereby enabled to reap where they have not sown, to exact more than they have loaned. Under all circumstances, as it would seem, the interests of the creditor classes are to be protected, and if possible enlarged. The epithets of swindler and repudiator are reserved for the debtor classes, when, from the operation of causes which they have not brought about and over which they have no control, a divergence occurs in the value of the money metals, in either of which they have the right to pay if they do not foolishly exercise their option by plying in the dearer metal. They are denounced as lunatics if they demand the privilege of paying in accordance with the precise terms of their contracts. The people are denounced in these dishonoring terms if they dare to resist attempts either to increase the weight of the coins they have promised or to diminish the number of the money metals existing when the contracts were made.

The doctrine that governments should guarantee the exchangeable value of metallic money as well as its weight and purity was broached for the first time when the sudden flood of gold from California and Australia had begun to make itself manifest through an increase in general prices. It was then that the creditor interest, which had never prospered prior to 1819 that the rise in the value of money which was then occurring should be prevented by legislation, were clamorous in the name of honor and good faith, national and individual, that the threatened fall should be prevented. The measures proposed to accomplish this end have been to diminish the volume of money in existence by demonetizing one of the metals, or when that was impracticable to limit the coinage of one of the metals. These measures they have induced several governments to adopt, and if they shall

prove insufficient their next steps will be to propose to demonetize both the metals and to adopt some other kind of money which shall hold out the promise of greater scarcity.

So far as this question of honor and equity is concerned, I shall content myself at this time with declaring my deliberate conviction to be that the metallic-money system loses the only recommendation which it has if its value is not remitted to the automatic limitation of production without any governmental interference whatever. On this point I agree with all the advocates of metallic money, from John Locke down to the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds.] In a speech delivered in the Senate on December 5, 1867, Mr. Edmunds said:

"Our own gold and silver coins always have been and are still defined by law to contain in each denomination, be it a dime, a dollar, or an eagle, a certain named weight of silver or gold. They are the ultimates of value, the money of the Government."

And he forfeited his position by quotations from John Locke, whose works he declared to be a "boon to mankind," one of the quotations being as follows:

"All contracts or engagements are to be deemed fully discharged and satisfied by payment of the specific quantity or sum of money agreed upon, without having any regard to the value of money with respect to other things at the different times of contracting and discharging of debts."

This quotation, of his own selection, from his favorite authority, will, I have no doubt, be conclusive with the Senator from Vermont, and ought to be conclusive with the Senate, upon the justice and equity of paying debts in strict accordance with the letter of the contract. The question of fact, whether or not silver has lost purchasing power in a corresponding ratio to the widening of the relation between it and gold since 1873, or whether it has lost purchasing power to any extent whatever since that time, is the particular question which I now propose briefly to discuss. I think it will be made very clearly to appear that silver since 1873, although discredited and shorn of its monetary function, denied mintage throughout the entire western world, and degraded to the rank of a commodity, instead of having become less valuable has nevertheless increased in its command over services and all kinds of property; that both gold and silver have gained in purchasing power, and that silver only seems to have fallen in value because it has not risen to so great an extent as gold.

If these positions can be established, or if all the known facts tend to establish them, then the equitable objection to the payment of the national bonds in silver dollars of 412½ grains completely falls and must be abandoned. Even if it were true as a question of honorable interpretation of the contract and of the duties of the Government relative to its money, that it is bound to maintain the commercial value of its coin, the payment of its debts in silver dollars of the old standard could violate no rule of justice or honor if the power in exchange of a coined dollar of that weight in 1873, which was then both the legal and market equivalent of the gold dollar.

Exchangeable value is the only kind of value with which economists have to deal. What is it and where does it reside? This question has been often asked and variously answered. I will not elaborate the reasons supporting the definition of it which I shall give. Exchangeable value resides in the human mind. It is the mental estimation or appreciation of desirable objects or things, and is measured by the sacrifice which it is necessary to make in order to obtain them. Hence it follows that the value of the money in which debts are paid must be measured by the sacrifice which nations and individuals are required to make in order to obtain it. The question whether money has appreciated or depreciated between two given periods can be solved only by a comparison of the sacrifices in labor and property necessary for its acquisition at the two periods respectively. Under this definition, has silver depreciated in value within the last five years? Does it require less sacrifice of labor or property to acquire a silver dollar of 412½ grains than it did when it was demonetized? Is it a ninety-cent dollar?

Has the commercial value of silver diminished since September, 1873, when its market price was fifty-nine pence in gold per ounce, and when, therefore, the silver and gold dollars under the legal relation in this country were coincident in value?

Will a given weight of silver exchange now for less, or not one or two bits of the general range of commodities that enter into the consumption and use of mankind, than it would then? Has it lost since then purchasing power? Will it buy less of labor, of houses, or of lands? Will it purchase less of the necessities, comforts, conveniences or luxuries of life now than then?

Bastiat, in his terse economical definitions, says that value is the relation which services and commodities bear to each other in exchange. Does a given weight of silver bear a lower relation in exchange to other things generally than it did when the silver dollar of 412½ grains was the commercial equivalent of the present gold dollar? It is true that the gold dollar will now purchase 10 per cent more silver than it would in the Fall of 1873; is it not equally true that it will purchase in every country an average of twice 10 per cent more of other things than it would then?

In deciding whether silver has or has not depreciated in value it is indispensable that all the facts bearing

upon the question be viewed from a proper point of observation. In order to discover the direction in which a boat is moving when headed to the current, the shore and not the stream must be observed. Upon an alteration in the exchange relations between two commodities or between a single commodity and money, it is apparent as between them alone that one has risen or that the other has fallen in value. But in order to decide correctly which one has really risen and which really fallen, comparison must be made between their present relations respectively and their previous relation to all other things in exchange.

A fall in the price of any one commodity would be justly regarded as a fall in its value and not as a rise in the value of money, and such fall might, to all appearances, overtake one commodity after another until the whole range of commodities and services would seem to have fallen and money would seem to have remained stationary. But all sound thinkers and writers on economical science agree that this is impossible and that a fall in general prices is the sure and only proof of a rise in the value of money. But to the casual observer it would seem otherwise, because a rise in the value of the "monetary unit comes in such an impenetrable disguise that probably few minds are even prepared to entertain the idea of such an alteration having occurred."

The Englishman who looks through spectacles made of gold sovereigns believes without a single doubt—in fact knows—that for the past four years he has seen silver fluctuating and falling in value. The citizen of this country, looking through the metallic monetary unit last in use here, and with which he is most familiar, or when he borrows the Englishman's spectacles, thinks he sees the same thing. But the East Indian, who looks through spectacles made of silver rupees, is equally confident that during the same period he has seen gold fluctuating and rising. The occupants of railroad cars on contiguous and parallel lines, one of which is in motion and passing the other, may be easily mistaken, if they have no landmark to govern their conclusions, as to which car is moving. The occupants of each would be sure that the other was in motion if the cars moved as silently and insensibly as do values.

If the cars were moving on east and west lines, they would be very apt to differ as to the process by which one had reached a point to the eastward of the other, and it might be true in fact, contrary to their concurring opinions, that both had moved to the westward, the one having moved farther to the westward than the other.

Countless generations of men have lived and died in the unshattering belief in the geocentric theory of the universe and with the fullest confidence that the sun always had revolved and would always continue to revolve around the earth once in every twenty-four hours.

One of the deputation of distinguished New York and Philadelphia bankers and merchants that visited this city for the purpose of submitting arguments and protests against the passage of a bill remonetizing silver energetically insisted, in a speech before the Finance Committee of this body, that silver was an unit commodity on which to confer the monetary function on account of its eccentric tendency to fluctuations in value; that these fluctuations had been constantly occurring and had within a few years covered a range of more than 20 per cent, while on the other hand gold had shown the most stubborn immobility, not having changed in value more than one-fourth of 1 per cent in thirty years.

Upon being asked what standard he had used in measuring the two metals respectively in ascertaining that one of them fluctuated so largely and the other so slightly, he answered that he treated them to the same measure, gold.

In other words, he sought to demonstrate the invariability of the value of gold, and consequently its superior fitness for money, by the astounding fact that the fluctuations in value between one ounce of gold and another had not been more than one-fourth of one per cent, and in their simplicity I am sure they will not doubt that measured in that way it will continue for more than thirty years to come as changeless as the events of the past. They may, however, be dishonest and reckless enough to assert and maintain that had silver been used as the standard of comparison gold instead of silver would have seemed to remain immovable.

The idea that gold is the unmoving, unvarying center of value, around which all other values revolve in eccentric, irregular orbits, is expressed in a letter from Mr. Royal Phelps, a distinguished New York merchant, to the United States monetary commission, in the following extraordinary statement:

"Gold never rises or falls; it is now the sole and universal standard of value. Everything else which is exchanged or traded for rises or falls in accordance with the abundance or scarcity of this one metal."

Literally translated, this language conveys the idea that, while all other things may rise or fall in value relatively to gold, gold itself, rising superior to the economic laws that regulate and govern values, remains unchanged in its relations and unmoved in value.

The present Secretary of the Treasury, in a public speech not long since delivered, referred to gold as being "as fixed as the sun."

In one section of this country no other doctrine is promulgated. An influential school of political econ-

omists dogmatically asserts that it is of no consequence that Germany has made a new and large demand for gold and that the United States is now making another and still larger demand for it, and that the same thing is being done by other countries that have demonetized silver; and that it imports nothing that the yield of gold is diminishing year by year.

This school shuts its eyes to the flood of light that facts and philosophy are shedding all around it, and stubbornly insists that the laws which govern and regulate all other values are suspended as to gold, and that gold never rises and falls, but is as "fixed as the sun." So did not teach John Locke when he said nearly two centuries ago:

"If you increase or lessen the quantity of money current in traffic, in any place, then the alteration of value is in the money."

And, again:

"Money being looked upon as the standing measure of other commodities, men consider and speak of it still as if it were a standing measure, though when it has varied in quantity it is plain it is not."

And so have taught all the economists since Locke's time, until now and strange doctrines were found to be necessary to justify the striking down of one of the two money metals of the world.

The rise or fall in the absolute value of gold and silver, respectively, cannot be determined by a comparison of their values relatively to each other. That can only be determined by a comparison between their present and previous relation to all other things in exchange by comparison of their present with their previous purchasing power over land, labor and commodities. A decrease of general prices signifies a rise in the value of money, and an increase signifies a fall.

The same rule applies to any one single commodity, to the value of which the value of all other things are referred. This test by which changes in the value of money are detected, is not, by reason of the incompleteness of statistics and of the difficulty of ascertaining the precise weight of all the disturbing circumstances surrounding the case, as exact as the tests by which weight, measure and distance are determined. Money is the measure of the value of all other things, but cannot be the measure of itself. Its value is determined not by the price of one thing or many things, but by the average price of all things, by the general relations which it bears in exchange. If the value of all other things is measured by money and expressed in the units of money through the medium of price, it follows that the value of money can only be measured by all other things and must be expressed in the units of property and services. Thus if a bushel of wheat or a yard of silk or a day's work is worth a dollar these three things only being considered, the value of a dollar would be a bushel of wheat, a yard of silk, or a day's labor. If a cup measures a quart of liquid, the quart of liquid determines the capacity of the cup. If money measures all things, it is plain that all things measure money, and that to determine whether money has risen or fallen, during any given period, it becomes necessary to ascertain whether the quantities of all other things, on the average, offered in exchange for it are greater or less at the commencement and end of such period. This plain rule demonstrates how unreliable a measure gold alone would be of the value of silver. Men are so accustomed, however, to refer the value of everything to money that they insensibly think and speak of it as if its value were invariable, just as they think and speak of the sun rising and setting, and of the earth as fixed, though they know upon reflection that such is not the fact. It is true that there may be a diversity of methods of determining what the average range of current prices is, and what it may have been at some anterior period. Practically, however, unless the change in prices has been very slight, there can be no difficulty in determining whether they have generally fallen or risen. While there have been unimportant differences as to the extent of the fall which occurred in the value of metallic money after the discovery of America, the fact that a fall in its value did take place at that period has never been disputed, nor has it ever been disputed that money rose in value during the first half of this century, not that it fell again after the opening of the mines of California and Australia. I do not hesitate to affirm that an examination of all the facts bearing upon the case, a few of which I propose to refer to, will demonstrate that gold began again to rise about ten years ago, and especially about five years ago, as measured by commodities, land and labor, and that its rise is still unchecked; and that this last rise of gold, as so measured, has been so greatly in excess of its rise as compared with silver as to show that silver has not fallen in value; or, in other words, that the average fall in the gold price of commodities has been so much greater than the fall in the gold price of silver as to make the conclusion irresistible that silver instead of having depreciated in value during the last few years has actually appreciated, though not to the same extent as gold.

The resolution of the German Empire to substitute a gold for a silver standard was adopted December 4, 1871, and although the German law regulating all the details of the substitution was not passed until 1873, the new gold coinage was commenced at once. By the end of 1873 this coinage had amounted to twenty-one millions sterling or more than \$100,000,000. (See London Economist of March 15, 1873.) This was a

serious drain upon the money markets of the world, and immediately tended to produce a fall in prices which was temporarily checked by corresponding extensions of credit. The effect of the German movement, which is still a continuous one, upon the value of gold, and consequently upon gold prices, is generally well-known, but a careful examination and comparison of market reports and prices-current since then, especially in gold-standard countries, will present the facts of the case in a more precise and definite form.

The New York Public of May 18, 1876, published elaborate tables of the wholesale prices in New York City of the principal articles of commerce, foreign and domestic, as they stood on the 1st day of May in various years, and covering all the years from 1872 to 1876, both inclusive. As that city is the chief center of the import and export trade of the United States, and as communication with it from all parts of the country is unsurpassed in cheapness and convenience, the wholesale prices of any locality must substantially correspond with those of New York. As is well known, there is a diversity of opinions as to the true mode of deducting the average of prices from tables of prices of a large number of articles at any one period so as to equalize surrounding conditions and make a satisfactory comparison with the average of prices of some other period.

The method actually adopted by The Public was to take quantities of different articles, proportioned to the relative quantities produced or purchased in this country, and to compare the aggregate cost of such quantities in different years, the quantities calculated of course being exactly the same in each of the years compared. This method of deducting an average of prices has the indorsement of recognized authorities in this country and in Europe. The tables furnished by The Public show that the same quantities of breadstuffs, cotton, coal, iron, leather, tobacco, wool, butter and cheese, sugar and molasses, provisions, coffee and tea, which could have been bought at wholesale in New York on May 1, 1872, for \$85, could be bought May 1, 1876, for \$69. This shows a fall in the average price of the articles named, between these dates of about 19 per cent. These were currency prices at both dates, but as the premium on gold was almost exactly the same at the two dates, the fall in gold prices could not vary much from the fall in currency prices, and was in fact a little greater, as the premium on gold was three eighths of 1 per cent more in May, 1872, than it was in 1876.

The London Economist, commenting, September 23, 1876, on the tables in The Public said: "According to these figures \$69 would go as far in 1876 as \$85 in 1872, and in the opinion of most people would go much further." The London Economist has never estimated the average decline in the wholesale prices of merchandise in England between 1872-73 at less than 20 per cent.

The Economist maintains in respect to British exports that the decline in their aggregate values in the mercantile measure of the decline in their prices, and that no reduction in the quantity of exports, taken together, is shown. Thus on the 10th of February, 1877, this journal said:

"The exports possess the characteristics we have for many months past endeavored to bring out, that the diminution in the quantities of some of the chief articles exported is trifling as compared with the diminution of their values. In several other cases there is a real and considerable increase in the quantities. Since 1872 there has been a gradual decrease in their value month by month. In that year the average monthly export was £21,355,000. In 1873 it was £21,274,000. In 1874 it was £19,963,000. In 1875, £18,625,000, and during last year the gradual fall was continued."

The tables of the Economist show that the average monthly export for 1876 was £16,714,000. The prices of iron and coal have fallen very much more than 20 per cent, and very much more than the average fall in the prices of other commodities, in Great Britain since 1872. From a comparison of the quantities and values exported, as given in the board of trade returns, the following are shown to have been the average prices per ton during the year 1777, respectively:

Commodities.	1873	First six months of 1876
Iron and steel, raw.....	\$64 51	\$41 22
Do, and finished.....	50 17	30 17
Total iron and steel raw and finished.....	61 84	42 34
Coal.....	5 03	2 57

It appears from these returns that during 1873 the total export of iron and steel, raw and manufactured, amounted to 2,357,813 tons, at a total valuation of £37,791,239, while during the first six months of 1877 it was 1,118,183 tons, at a valuation of £3,792,326. The exports of coal during 1873 was 12,617,556 tons, at a total valuation of £13,188,511, while during the first six months of 1877 it was 7,311,883 tons, at a total valuation of £3,773,920.

In order to bring down this record of falling prices in England to the latest accessible dates, I will read the following from an article on "The course of prices of commodities" in the London Economist of January 5, 1878:

"It was to the end of July, 1877, that we carried our record of weekly prices, when last writing upon the subject. In nearly every article upon our list, except wheat and saltpetre, there has been a decline of market value. Week by week during the last five months of the year now closed there has been so general a decline of prices that it is scarcely needful to particularize. Iron, coal

and coffee are, however, all down, tin showing exceptional steadiness, the group of articles of food showing a general decline. Beef has fallen since the Summer, and the decline in coffee, together with the falling off in excise returns, reminds us that the laboring mass of the population has now less than of late to spend upon necessities and comforts of life. The close of the year affords a good opportunity for pointing with effect to the steady, continuous and serious decline which has affected the markets for the commodities in which the chief trade of England consists. Although the fall in prices has been long continued and severe no one can pretend to say that the depression period is at an end and that prices must soon tend to recover."

The following is a statement of the comparative prices in London at the close of the years 1873 and 1877 of articles selected for the purpose by the London Economist:

ARTICLES.	Prices at the close of 1873	Prices at the close of 1877	Fall in the value of the articles.
Wheat, foreign average quarter.....	4 10	2 10	50 per cent
Wheat, home made do.....	4 10	2 10	50 per cent
Barley, foreign average quarter.....	3 10	1 10	66 per cent
Do, home do.....	3 10	1 10	66 per cent
Oats, foreign average quarter.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Do, home do.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Peas, foreign average quarter.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Do, home do.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Beans, foreign average quarter.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Do, home do.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Lentils, foreign average quarter.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Do, home do.....	2 10	1 10	50 per cent
Butter, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Cheese, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Sugar, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Coffee, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Tea, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Spices, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Wool, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Iron, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Coal, foreign average cwt.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent
Do, home do.....	10 0	8 0	20 per cent

The average fall in price of the above articles, taking them numerically and without reference to their relative quantities, is 25½ per cent. During the same time the price of an ounce of silver in London fell from 57½d. to 53½d., being a fall of 7.11 per cent. The silver prices, therefore, of the commodities named fell 18.14 per cent. The period covered by this comparison is somewhat different from that covered by the tables of the New York Public, and the articles selected for comparison are somewhat different. Both comparisons, however, attest the same general fact that silver has recently risen rather than fallen in its exchangeable value.

As the wholesale prices of articles of commerce in all gold standard countries rise and fall in substantial correspondence with their rise and fall in Great Britain, it is thus conclusively established that the purchasing power of gold over commodities generally has increased in a very much greater ratio since 1872 than it has over silver bullion. I have not deemed it necessary to burden the record, as I might easily do, with extracts from economical and miscellaneous publications in every portion of every land giving accounts of a stagnation of industry and commerce and a fall in gold prices as great if not greater than has been shown to have taken place in Great Britain, and with forebodings for the future even more gloomy than those of the London Economist. This distress, felt everywhere, presses with the most intense severity upon the gold standard countries.

The only great country which exhibits any degree of prosperity is France, which maintains a silver circulation of \$300,000,000, on a valuation of silver equal to 400, instead of 412½ grains to the dollar, as proposed in the bill under consideration. As a proof and illustration of this is the fact, stated by the *Moniteur des intérêts matériels* of Brussels, the highest authority on such subjects, that the total new investments in all Europe in industrial undertakings, including railroads, during the year 1877 was \$330,000,000, of which \$285,000,000 was invested in France alone. And even in France there are now unmistakable premonitions of approaching stagnation in trade and industry, caused doubtless by the unwise suspension for a year and a half of the coinage of silver. The invasion of "hard times," which has scarcely yet reached the shores of France, can be successfully met and resisted only by a return without reserve to its old policy of unrestricted coinage of silver.

It is a proposition which cannot be overthrown by facts and figures, that the fall in silver relatively to gold since 1872 has never been as great as has been the fall in the gold price of commodities except on one single day, July 8, 1876, which was a Black Friday in the London silver market, when in the language of a circular issued by Pixley & Abell, London bullion brokers, there was an "exceptional sale at 45½ pence" in gold per ounce. The general range of the recent so-called depreciation of silver as measured in gold has been about 10 per cent., whereas the gold prices of the general range of commodities has fallen at least 20 per cent. Unless the facts cited as to the condition of the markets can be overthrown, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the real value of silver, which is measured by its purchasing or exchangeable power, instead of having fallen has to a very considerable degree risen within the last five years.

The conclusion that silver has not fallen in value is further fortified by

(Continued on 3d page.)

(Continued from 2d page.)

the fact, of which the proofs are decisive, that in India, containing an industrious population of 237,000,000, with silver as their sole standard, there has been a general fall rather than a rise in the prices of commodities, including both imports and exports. Nor have silver prices risen in any other portion of Asia. A. A. Low, a leading merchant of New York, engaged in the China trade, testified before the United States monetary commission, to the fact, which is otherwise well established, that since 1872-73 there has been a fall in the silver price of tea, the principal export of China. It is true that during a portion of that time there was a rise in the silver price of raw silk, a less important but still not unimportant article of export from China. The rise, however, as well known to be attributable to the failure of the silk crop of Italy and France. Silk has since then very materially fallen in price, and its tendency is still downward. As to imports in China from Europe, their prices have necessarily fallen in the same proportion as in India. In those two markets having the same money standard there must always be a substantial correspondence in the prices of the same articles.

In respect to the silver prices of the exports of India, the United States monetary commission quote from a letter (New York Evening Post, October 26, 1876) from J. S. Moore, who had long been engaged in the India trade and who has never ceased to take an interest in its condition, and who has carefully observed and collated the facts relating it. In this letter Mr. Moore states, among other things:

"Indian productions are at present at their lowest ebb as compared during fifteen years."

The monetary commission also note the fact that at a meeting in London in September, 1876, of the stock holders in the Oriental Bank, whose principal business connection is with the India trade, the president said that with few exceptions India products were so low that even a general war could not make them worse. The commission also quote the following as the summary of the conclusions announced by the governor and council of India in a minute adopted September 22, 1876, on the subject of silver, and as an answer to the petition of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the coinage of the silver rupee should be limited:

First. Gold has risen in value since March, 1873, and especially since last December.

Second. It is not shown that silver has fallen in value, i. e. as compared with commodities in general, either in London or in India during the same period.

Nearly every leading journal financial and otherwise, endorsed with scarcely any reservation the reasoning and conclusions of the governor and council.

The full text of the minute of September 22, 1876, has now been received together with a note addressed by the Governor general to the home government bearing date of the 9th of February, 1877. From the full text of this minute I extract the following:

"The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes of one metal or the other, or both of them. Before a fit remedy can be applied it is essential to ascertain exactly what has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of either metal has changed. It cannot be assumed without decisive proof that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly or even chiefly to the fall in the value of silver.

The long continuous equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, i. e. the supply of legal-tender metallic money. This equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supercession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and, therefore, as the material for legal-tender metallic money. This supercession is calculated *a priori* to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

The prices of commodities and precious metals in London and India witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March, 1873, and especially since December, 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold.

On the 21 of February, 1877, the governor of India telegraphed to the home government as follows: "Prices in India do not as yet show any fall in the value of silver."

And on the 9th of February, 1877, as already stated, the governor addressed a note to the home government on the same subject. This note is accompanied by tables of the prices in silver in Bombay and Calcutta, of the leading articles both of import and export, covering the entire year 1873 and coming down to February, 1877. Upon these tables he observes in respect to imports "that the silver prices of imported goods in India have not risen, and the circumstances would appear to have been unfavorable to importers." And in respect to exports he observes that "upon the whole these tables do not appear to indicate any decrease in the value of silver."

Of the imports at Calcutta the only article which shows a rise of price is

spelter, (zinc) to that article are added in the Bombay tables Chinese silk and coffee from Mocha and Malabar. The fall in the prices in imports at both cities has been general, and in the leading articles it has been great between 1873 and the beginning of 1877. Thus in gray shirtings it is 15 per cent. at Bombay and 18 per cent. in Calcutta, and in iron it is about double this.

(To be continued.)

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The reports of damage sustained by the flooding of the islands in the lower Sacramento are greatly exaggerated.

The Silver bill cannot be sent to the President before Monday afternoon.

Two rich quicksilver mines have been discovered in Mexico.

Russia is anxious to have the war matter settled. Turkey wants to keep her fleet.

J. W. Barron, Treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, Maine, was locked in a vault, handcuffed, gagged and murdered by robbers because he would not open the safe.

A German vessel is reported wrecked off Cape Hatteras.

Judge Whitaker has refused a new trial in the Anderson case.

The Cardinals will commence on Monday to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the Holy See toward the Italian government.

At Oakland Friday, D. Carver, with a rifle, broke 885 glass balls out of 1,000 tossed from a point twenty feet distant. The time, including all stoppages, was three hours and three minutes. Several Eastern men were present.

The idea of the Sultan's withdrawal to Broussa is again mooted at Constantinople. It is positively maintained that, despite the statements in the British Parliament, the arrangement between England and Russia is by no means perfect; that the announcement of the Mascovite intention to occupy Constantinople has caused the whole affair to enter upon a new phase, and that in consequence the British squadron has again returned to Princess Islands.

It is understood that the treaty of peace is on the point of being signed. It is probable the Russian Grand Nicholas will visit the Sultan.

Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New England Mail Service, is charged with defrauding the Government by certifying to false vouchers for service never rendered; with establishing postal routes in New Hampshire for the benefit of his friends; with granting his chief clerk illegal favors and certifying to vouchers furnish by him, and allowing him to draw pay after he had left the service; with being absent from duty, and with general inefficiency. Congress will investigate.

A lock out of 4,000 Oldham (English) weavers began Friday on account of a reduction in wages.

Henry William, colored, was hung Friday in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, for committing an outrage on the person of Margaret A. Stephens, near Carville, on August 10th.

A new political organization—"The National Party"—assembled in convention at Toledo, Ohio, Friday. Delegates from twenty eight States were present. Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, was elected President. S. S. Fitch, of California, and John P. Jones, of Nevada, are among the Vice Presidents.

The draft of peace conditions contained a stipulation that the six principal Turkish iron-clads should be ceded to Russia, on the ground that otherwise the porte might sell them to England. The Sultan objected to this stipulation. He stated that he would prefer to destroy the vessels, and promised not to transfer them to any foreign powers. The incident terminated by the Sultan undertaking not to sell the iron clads to England, in consideration of which Russia will withdraw her demand on the immediate cession of Bessarabia.

PASSAGE OF THE SILVER BILL.

The silver bill, as it came from the Senate, passed the House Wednesday, and is now before the President. That evening the following dispatch from Senator Jones was received:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—4:05 P. M. To R. M. DAGGETT—"Enterprise": The silver bill has been finally passed by both Houses. The Senate amendments have all been concurred in by the House. The vote in the House was two hundred and four to seventy two. It will become a law whether the President vetoes it or not. Pass the news around, with my congratulations. JOHN P. JONES.

JERRY MOORE, of Eiko, informs his friends that he will not be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS.

DEPOT HOTEL,

W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, PROPRIETOR.
Mrs. Asher, San Fran
J. H. Mather, do
W. E. Price, Ophir
J. N. Mason, Eiko
Olas, Carson
A. J. Felt, do
J. L. Greeley, Bodie
J. A. Fillmore, Sacto
J. H. White, Virginia
A. O. Gillies, do
Wm. Geeray, Wads
R. E. Ross, Long Valley
J. C. Rogers, Fernie
H. Williams, Sweetwater

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

W. T. C. ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR.
A. J. Barnes, Pyramid
J. Stronson, Secret Valley
M. Kerns, do
M. Dryan, Spanish Val
G. Schoonover, Reno
G. Waxon, City
P. E. Sullivan, Virginia
S. A. Gibson, Reno
P. A. Walker, do

ARCADE HOTEL.

DAVE McFARLAND, PROPRIETOR.
P. R. Hazelton, Long Val
C. Shiveley, Truckee
L. R. Shiveley, do
H. Bennett, do
F. C. Dickinson, Winn Vy
H. Kobb, Truckee
J. G. Howard, Phila
B. F. Tompkins, do
A. F. Porter, Sacto
C. Bradford, Vermont
J. H. Wilson, Salt Works
L. Huston, Truckee
L. Walker, Elko
J. M. Walker, do
Miss J. M. Rogers, Boston
Miss A. Ryan, do
D. Washington & F. Virg
P. J. Pryor, Virginia

POLLARD HOUSE.

MARY WALL, PROPRIETRESS.
R. P. Evans, Ohio
Geo. Daley, Pyramid
V. M. Dodge, Long Valley
V. Joannes, City
B. Wasy, Virginia
E. Ans, Washoe
Wm. Sanford, Eiko
J. Garretson, Bishop creek
D. Jevson, Carson
J. James, Long Valley
L. Martin, do
P. J. Pryor, Virginia
D. Wodell, Bodie
B. F. Tompkins, do
A. F. Porter, Sacto
C. Bradford, Vermont
J. H. Wilson, Salt Works
L. Huston, Truckee
L. Walker, Elko
J. M. Walker, do
Miss J. M. Rogers, Boston
Miss A. Ryan, do
D. Washington & F. Virg
P. J. Pryor, Virginia

LAKE HOUSE.

ED. VESEY, PROPRIETOR.
E. W. Cretcher, Wsan
G. Eubank, Virginia
W. H. L. Barre, F
S. Langie, Gold Hill
J. C. Hueston, Hill Mt
T. B. Williams, Aurora
P. Johnson, Tascara
H. S. Lonkey, Belleville
G. W. Olmsted, Hamilton
D. C. Miller, Reno
J. A. Mann, Deputy
J. S. Flynn, Pyramid
D. A. Brophy, Los ang
D. Overton, Reno
M. Cooney, C. son
J. E. Murphy, Omaha
P. T. White, Hamilton

THE MANHATTAN MINE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of this mine, the old officers were re-elected. The Secretary's report is as follows:

Receipts.....\$1,014.62
Mining expenses.....\$14,764
Profit.....\$37,169

This is a very small profit to make out of over \$1,000,000 in bullion. There was 5,501 tons ore produced and milled, assaying \$204.18 per ton, and yielding 91.73 per cent. of the assay value. The cost of milling was \$29.45 per ton, against \$11 & \$12 at Virginia. The Manhattan is a silver mine, and the item for discount, exchange and interest was \$148,793. There was also \$140,228 paid for custom ores. The mine has not paid a dividend in over a year, and the figures given above are not encouraging for the future.—*Bulletin.*

It is stated on good authority that Pope Leo XIII. was not chosen "by adoration," but by the requisite majority of votes of the Conclave; that Cardinal Bilho having declined to be a candidate his partisans, numbering nine Cardinals, gave their votes to Cardinal Pecci; that when the votes were counted all the Cardinals knelt at the feet of the Pope, and that this act has been misconstrued as election "by adoration."

WASHINGTON Star, February 12th: Yesterday Mrs. Jones, of Nevada, held her last reception for this season in her beautiful home on Capitol Hill. She intends going to Nevada the 1st of March, to visit her own and her husband's relatives. Senator Jones' sisters, Mrs. Gorham and Miss Lester, are visiting his wife, as well as his niece, Miss Jones, and Miss Morton, of Cincinnati. The five ladies received together yesterday.

At a late special meeting of the Trustees of the California and Consolidated Virginia Mining Companies, it was decided that the regulation requiring power of attorney or personal transfer on the books of the companies, be suspended for thirty days. Meanwhile stock will be received as customary before the adoption of said regulation.

TREES AND PLANTS.—Stephen Connor of the Reno Nurseries, has 50,000 fruit, shade and ornamental trees and plants for sale, embracing every known variety, and warranted to be in first class condition for transplanting. Will be sold at very low rates.*

REMOVAL NOTICE.—Osburn and Shoemaker, Druggists, inform their old patrons and the community generally, that they will on the 1st day of February, move into the building occupied by J. N. Jaquish, one door west of their present stand. *

CHEAP HAY.—Parties desiring to purchase good hay will find it to their advantage to call upon Jno. Larcombe, corner of Second and Sierra streets, who has on hand a large quantity of the best timothy and alfalfa hay, which he will sell in quantities to suit, cheap for cash. *

If you want nice sweet bread, M-cuit and rolls use Leet's Yeast Cakes.

THE CRADLE.

DICKINSON.—In Oakland, Feb'y 16, to the wife of P. C. Dickinson, of Winnemucca Valley, a son—10 1/2 pounds.

SUNDERLAND.—In Reno, Feb'y 22d, to the wife of John Sunderland, a son—12 1/2 pounds.
BISHOP.—In Reno, Feb'y 22, to the wife of Dr. S. Bishop, a daughter.

W. H. HOLMES, Toner and Repairer of Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two doors east of P. O. *

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER have for sale at their new store the most complete stock of picture frames, picture and cornice moulding ever offered in this market at prices to suit everybody.*

NEW TO-DAY.

SMITH'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

W. H. Borst.....Lecsee and Manager

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY EVE., FEB. 27.

THE CELEBRATED

ADAH RICHMOND

BURLESQUE COMPANY!

Will offer a most successful week at Virginia City make their second and last appearance in Reno in two pieces

James Barnes new Burlesque

THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

Original Music:

Splendid Wardrobe:

Witty Dialogues:

AND A GRAND CHORUS!

To commence with the laughable farce of
WANTED 1000 MILLINERS
FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS.
57 Seats now on sale at the Postoffice

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Washoe county, State of Nevada, duly attested on the 14 day of February, A. D. 1878, to me directed and delivered on the 2nd day of February, 1878, upon a judgment recovered in said Court, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, in favor of James P. Winney, Plaintiff, and against James McGoovern, Defendant, for the sum of Nine hundred and twenty-eight (\$288 00) dollars, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum till paid together with One hundred and fourteen (\$140 00) dollars, costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment, and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following described personal property, to wit: N36 (9) tons and 12 1/2 pounds of baled hay on the premises of J. J. Kelly as belonging to the above named defendant.

Said sale is hereby given that on Saturday, March 2d, 1878, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to wit: 10 o'clock A. M. or said day the premises of J. J. Kelly, in Washoe county, State of Nevada, I will sell at public auction all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the above described property to the highest and best bidder, for cash in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

A. K. LAMB, Sheriff.
By Wm. H. Young, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated February 21th, A. D. 1878.
Wm. Webster Attorney for Plaintiff.

HOOLE'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, COMMERCIAL ROW.

—Dealer in—
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES, FINEST AND PUREST ARTICLES, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure California and French Wines and Grandies,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY.
Paino, Oils and Vermices, and of all Goods usually found in a first-class Drug Store at Prices Lower than ever.
CALL AND SEE. Prescriptions accurately compounded, day or night.
Hooley's New Straight Needle Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine at reduced prices. Sewing Machine repaired. S. F. HOOLE.

ISAAC FREDRICK, THE LEADING JEWELER OF RENO, HAS THE FINEST SELECTION OF Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Ever seen in this market, and at CHIEFEST PRICES than ever before offered. Give me a call and be convinced.
57 All kinds of Repairing in the Best Style.
Commercial Row, Reno.

SCHOOL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be an election held on the Second day of March, at the house of W. F. Everett, in Huffer's School District No. 9, to submit to the qualified electors of said district the question of levying a tax of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of building a school house in said district. Polls will open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of School Trustees of said District.
W. F. EVERETT,
T. W. NORCROSS.

Huffer's, Washoe Co., Feb'y 7, 1878

S. M. JAMISON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPERS, MAGAZINES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C
Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.
aprs-14

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST Navy Chewing Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing tobacco—superior and lasting character of nicotine and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that the word "Best" is on every piece. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, by C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.
L. & E. Wertheimer, Agents, San Francisco

CLOTHING.

BARNETT BROS., CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RENO AND VICINITY TO THEIR LARGE STOCK CONSISTING OF
—\$100,000 WORTH OF—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, WALL PAPER, BOOTS AND SHOES,
they offer to sell 25 per cent. below San Francisco Prices. Call early and secure Bargains.
BARNETT BROS., Cor. Commercial Row and Virginia Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT THE—

BRANCH WHITE HOUSE,

COHN & ISAACS'

No. 19, Commercial Row, Reno,

(Next door to the Postoffice)



FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps.

Boots and Shoes.

Blankets, Valises,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

—CALL AT—

COHN & ISAACS',

19 Commercial Row next to the Post-

office, RENO.

CLOTHING.

35 PER CENT!!

35 PER CENT!!

35 PER CENT!!

M. NATHAN'S EASTERN IMPORTATION OF FALL AND WINTER. —STOCK OF—

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING IS NOW COMPLETE.

It cannot be excelled in variety, style nor price for I will sell

35 Per Cent. Cheaper than any other House in Reno.

Careful buyers are fast learning that it is economy in cash as well as satisfaction in dress to buy their outfits of me. All goods warranted as represented.

MY STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Includes everything Staple, Novel and Choice that line.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS, SATCHELS & VALISES

Of any House on the Coast, all of the best Eastern makes.

Remember that prices are way down.

M. NATHAN'S, POPULAR CLOTHING STORE, Virginia Street, Reno

D. & B. LACHMAN,

—DEALERS IN—

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

PAPER HANGING, ETC.,

Commercial Row, Between Virginia and Sierra Streets, Reno.

Are now opening a new and complete stock of above mentioned articles which we purchased at the very lowest rates and are determined to give our patrons the benefit thereof. Being established here so long, it is almost useless to mention that what we say we mean to do—we don't puff and blow; never compromised with our creditors, and still live and let live.

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
D. & B. LACHMAN.
Reno, May 12, 1877.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

Having re-established myself in business with a full stock of each article enumerated above, I respectfully solicit the patronage of all old friends, and the public generally. I will endeavor to reciprocate by selling first-class goods at low prices.

ABE. PRESCOTT,

Chislevich's building, Com. Ro. & Reno, sept21-17

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

FURNITURE —AND— BEDDING.

PIANOS TO RENT, ETC.

NEEDHAM & CO.,

Next door to the Pollard House, Commercial Row, RENO, NEV.

Have on hand Consignments of Fur-

niture which Must be Sold.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FURNITURE RECEIVED

FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE.

SPRING BEDS, LOUNGES, ETC.

Reduced at San Francisco Prices. feb-17

RENO MARKET,

ON

Commercial Row, (One Door East of Masonic Hall.)

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, VEAL,

LAMB AND SAUSAGES

Of every description known in this market.

HAM, BACON AND LARD.

Prepared under the supervision of the Proprietors.

Meet delivered to all parts of the city fr of charge.
2211. HENRY RUDE.

QUEEN'S

PRESCRIPTION AND FAMILY

DRUG STORE.

THE BEST OF

Medicines and Toilet Articles.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

B. E. QUEEN,

Reno Opera House, Virginia.

DEPOT HOTEL
AT THE DEPOT, RENO, NEVADA,
WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN,
PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the Cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side and to those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRIBUTES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

ALL THE PASSENGER TRAINS STOP in front of the Hotel.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express is in this Building.

Connected with this Hotel is a first-class LUNCH ROOM

—AND—
OYSTER SALOON

Where passengers from the cars, and all others desiring a "square meal," can get Oysters in Every Style, Clams, Crabs, Pig's Feet, Cold Meats, Hot Coffee and Tea, and other delicacies.

WM. R. CHAMBERLAIN
Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE,
RENO, NEVADA.

ED. VESEY, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is First class in every respect. Has a pleasant location and fine grounds, upon the bank of the Truckee River.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REFITTED

And adapted to the comfort of the guests. It offers superior inducements for

A FAMILY RESORT.

FINE BAR,

—AND—
PRIVATE BILLIARD ROOM
ATTACHED.

Proper notification being given by telegraph or otherwise the Lake House carriage will always be in readiness to convey the guests to and from the hotel.

Jan 16-17 **ED. VESEY, Prop.**

POLLARD HOUSE,
(Near of the Passenger Depot, Reno.)

MISS MARY WALL.....Proprietress

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HER OLD friends and the public that she has taken possession of this popular hotel, which has been thoroughly refitted, and is now ready to receive guests.

THE TABLE
Will at all times be supplied with the choicest viands the market affords.

THE ROOMS
Throughout are furnished in a style to please the most fastidious.

THE BAR
Is always supplied with the best brands of choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mrs-17

ARCADE HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.,

DAVE McFARLANDProprietor.

THIS house is now open in all its branches and those in search of a desirable stopping place will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call.

The Table is supplied with the best the market affords, and well cooked and served.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest of everything.

The Hotel throughout is one of the best in the State. The rooms being all large, airy and well furnished.

Jan-17

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
(Opposite the Depot)

RENO, NEVADA

W. T. C. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN IN FIRST-CLASS style, with fine and commodious beds, rooms, parlor, etc., to accommodate the public. The bar has the qualities of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Can be procured.

The proprietor attends to the wants of the patrons in person, and will do all in his power to keep up the excellent reputation of the hotel at home and abroad.

apri-17

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE SALOON.

VAN BUREN & CAYE.....Props
Are prepared to furnish the public with the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
AT THE USUAL PRICES.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CHOP HOUSE.

Where the public will be served with a good meal at moderate prices. Oysters in every style and game in season.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Washoe County, State of Nevada, duly stated on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1878, to me directed and delivered on the 8th day of February, 1878, upon a judgment and decree recovered in said Court, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1878, in favor of DENNIS MABONEY, Plaintiff, and against SMITH J. HILL and SAMUEL M. OAKES, Defendants, for the sum of one hundred and eighty and 21/100 (\$180 21/100) dollars, principal, and twenty-five and 81/100 (\$25 81/100) dollars interest to date of judgment, with interest on one hundred and eighty and 21/100 (\$180 21/100) dollars from judgment at the rate of three per cent per month till paid, with attorneys fees as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of twenty-one and 21/100 (\$21 21/100) dollars U. S. gold coin, together with thirty-three and 65/100 (\$33 65/100) dollars costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment and decree, and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following described real property to wit: (foreclosure of a certain mortgage all of that certain piece of land known and described as lot one (1) in block "P" situated in the town of Reno, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, as shown upon the official map of said town of Reno, on file in the County Recorder's office of said county, and described as follows: First beginning at the north-westerly corner of the aforesaid lot No. 1 in said block, extending thence northerly along the east line of Virginia street fifteen (15) feet, thence at right angles and easterly one hundred and thirty (130) feet, thence at right angles and southerly fifty (50) feet, thence at right angles and westerly one hundred and forty (140) feet to place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, household and appurtenant fixtures of said two above described parcels of land.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1878, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to wit: at 2 o'clock of said day in front of the Court House doors in said Washoe County, State of Nevada, I will sell at public auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

A. K. LAMB, Sheriff.
By Wm H Young, Deputy Sheriff.
Dat-d February 8th, A. D. 1878.

NOTICE.

TO FRANK D. BECKER—Take Notice—You are hereby notified that the co-owners with you in the claims known as Copenhagen, located December 2, 1876, and Belgium, located May 3, 1876, mining claims, situate in Peavine Mining District, Washoe County, Nevada, have worked the same in accordance with the United States Mining Law, so far as their interests are concerned. Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to come forward and contribute your pro rata in accordance with the requirements of the United States Mining Laws, within ninety days from the first issuance of this notice, otherwise, they, your co-owners, will avail themselves of your rights as granted by the United States Mining Laws, approved May 10, 1872, Section five (5).

F. A. FETTERSON.
Reno, February 1, 1878 3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—San Francisco, January 31, 1878.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm name of D. W. EARL & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Commission business, in the State of California and Nevada. Principal office, 226 California street San Francisco. (Signed)
DANIEL WYLLIE EARL,
WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE,
ALBERT WILLIAM SUTTON,
CLARK WRIGHT CROCKETT,
All of San Francisco, California

Duly acknowledged, before James L. King, Notary Public. Endorsed—Filed, January 31st, 1878. Thos. H. Reynolds, County Clerk. By Jas. F. Farran, Deputy Clerk. feb7

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between S. F. Hoole and H. C. Fulmer, under the name and style of S. F. Hoole & Co., in the drug business, Lechman's building, Reno, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. F. Hoole will continue the business at the old stand, will receive and accept for all moneys and accounts due the late firm, and pay all bills of the partnership.

S. F. HOOLE,
H. C. FULMER.
Reno, February 14th, 1878

NOT REMOVED!

DR. STEINHART'S
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
ESSENCE OF LIFE!

The oldest and most positive cure known for Spermatorrhea, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Nervous System resulting from youthful indiscretion and excesses of mature years.

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE
Never Fails. Thousands can testify to its wonderful effects.

DR. STEINHART'S
GENUINE ESSENCE OF LIFE
Can be had only at
426 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Price \$3 per bottle, or 4 times the quantity in case, \$10; sent secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of price, C. O. D. All communications confidential. Address all letters to

DR. STEINHART,
426 Kearny Street, San Francisco,
Jan-17

STAR MARKET.

GEO. SCHAEFER.....Proprietor.
Sierra Street, near Third.

I keep constantly on hand a large supply of choice

BEEF, VEAL,
MUTTON, PORK,
SAUSAGE, ETC.,

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Particular pains taken to please customers. Give me a call. mrs-17

MORRIS ASH,
VIRGINIA STREET.....RENO
—DEALER IN—
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGAR
OF THE BEST BRANDS,
By Wholesale or Retail.

A large supply of the celebrated St. Louis Beer always on hand. Give me a call. MORRIS ASH
apri-17

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MINING AND BRIDGE TIMBERS,
SHINGLES,
Common and Finishing Lumber,
Matched and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling,
Bevel Edge Siding, Rustic Siding,
Fancy pointed Pickets,

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, MOULDING,
FANCY FRONT DOORS, TRANSOMS,
Window and Door Frames, and Arch-
itraves Made to Order.

BRACKETS, SAWED BALUSTERS,
to order,
NEWEL POSTS, BALUSTERS & TURNINGS
Of all Descriptions.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Address VERDI MILL CO.,
apri-17 Verdi, Nevada.

D. MCINTOSH | B. S. MECHAN | G. A. HAMLEN

CRYSTAL PEAK LUMBER CO.,
VERDI, NEVADA.

DEALERS IN CLEAR AND COMMON
LUMBER,
HEAVY TIMBERS, WOOD & POSTS,
ORDERS FOR
Finishing Lumber
Shingles, Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Etc
PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Facilities for Shipping are Unex-
celled.

Address:
CRYSTAL PEAK LUMBER CO.,
ap13 VERDI, NEVADA.

GREAT REDUCTION.
LUMBER AT REDUCED
PRICES.

The undersigned being residents of Reno and engaged in the lumber business and having a large assortment of building material on hand to wit:

Common Lumber,
Sierra Valley Sugar Pine,
Red Wood, Oregon Pine,
Doors, Windows, Laths,
Shingles, Fire Wood, Etc.,

Have determined to reduce the prices to such low figures as will enable persons who may wish to purchase to give them a call before going else where.

Lumber Furnished by the Car Load
At Mill Prices.
C. A. BRAGG & CO.
Reno, Sept. 10, 1877.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

JONES & KINKHEAD GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.—Location of principal place of business, Reno, Nevada. Location of works, Pyramid Mining District, Washoe County, Nevada.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 5) levied on the 8th day of January, 1878, the several amounts set opposite the name of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No.	Cert.	Sh's	Am't.
E W Canik.....	41	200	\$ 4 00	
E W Canik.....	46	500	10 00	
E W Canik.....	50	100	2 00	
E W Canik.....	70	30	1 80	
E W Canik.....	75	100	15 00	
E W Canik.....	109	50	1 00	
L F Tyler.....	76	780	16 00	
Jno Wilson.....	82	2165	43 00	
J P Richardson.....	84	60	1 00	
C A Simmons.....	116	1000	20 00	
Mrs J V Peers.....	119	100	2 00	
L O Savage.....	120	500	10 00	
L O Savage.....	122	500	10 00	
L O Savage.....	125	250	5 00	
M Nathan.....	148	400	8 00	
W F H Halbert.....	162	100	2 00	
E Evans.....	163	463	9 00	
Mrs Jno Wilson.....	164	100	2 00	
Wm Thompson.....	168	250	5 00	
W W Longley.....	174	5000	40 00	
J S Wheeler.....	197	180	3 00	
Geo T Huerfano.....	198	200	4 00	

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 8th day of January, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the Reno Savings Bank, Reno, Nevada, on Thursday, March 7th, 1878, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
L O BATCHELDER, Secretary.
Reno, Feb 7, 1878.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

HIGHLAND DITCH AND WATER COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business Reno, Nevada.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 4), levied on the 2nd day of January, the several amounts set opposite the name of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't.
P Tighe.....	15	197 1/2	\$39 25
P Tighe.....	57	100	30 00
P Tighe.....	58	100	30 00
P Tighe.....	60	100	30 00
P Tighe.....	61	100	30 00
P Robinson.....	10	200	60 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 2nd day of January, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at D. Leachman's store, Reno, Saturday, March 2nd, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M. to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees
A. F. BORDEN, Secretary.
Reno, February 20, 1878

PASSENGER
AND FAST FREIGHT LINE.

WADSWORTH,
LODI,
ELLSWORTH,
And IONE.

Fare from Wadsworth to Lodi, Ellsworth or Ione.....\$15 10

Freight from Wadsworth to Lodi, Ellsworth or Ione.....Sets per lb

Will Leave Wadsworth on the
5TH, 15TH AND 25TH OF EACH MONTH.

Will Leave Ione on the
10TH, 20TH AND 30TH OF EACH MONTH.

Passing Ellsworth & Lodi each way.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED WILL BE FILLED
WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

M. G. ORR, Proprietor.
Headquarters at G. W. Sawyer.
Wadsworth, Dec. 1, 1877, -n27-17

THE KINGSLEY
GLOVE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
Washington St., between Oak & Elm
RED BLUFF, CAL.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
BUCKSKIN GOAT SKIN,
DOG SKIN, KID
AND BLANKET GLOVES.
Buckskin Clothing & Carriage Robes
Made to Order.
FURS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
All Goods Warranted. nov28-6m

HYMERS & CHISM'S
TRUCKEE
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

Or, Sierra and Second Streets,
Reno, Nevada.

HORSES,
BUGGIES and
SADDLE HORSES

To let, and Horses Boarded by the Day Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

I also have attached a Large Hay Yard, with good Stables. Also, Corral for Cattle Stock, well watered.

PLEASE TO LET.

S U L E E & C O .
PRACTICAL LAUNDRYMEN.

WE CALL FOR AND RETURN CLOTHES
whenever desired. We guarantee satisfaction. Having been in the Laundry business so long in Reno, we feel justified in saying that we give general satisfaction. Charges reasonable. Give us a trial. & CO.

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, LANG
LEE, have this day purchased the store recently owned by George Lang, Reno, Nevada, and I will not be held responsible for any bills of his contraction, either now or at any past time.
Reno, Jan. 25, 1878-17.
LANG LEE.

LAND FOR RENT.

50 ACRES of new land on Truckee River, suitable for one year or more. For particulars apply to
G. B. HOLCOMB.

JUST OPENED.
S. BERWIN'S
TAILORING AND GLOVE ESTAB-
LISHMENT,
VIRGINIA STREET, RENO.

Repairing of all kinds. Suits made to order. Gloves a specialty. All work at lower rates than elsewhere.
n27-3m

D. A. BENDER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SILVER COIN, CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Exchange for Sale on All Important European Cities.
Agents for 7 First-Class Fire Insurance Companies.

RENO
SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$100,000

Directors:
J. E. JONES, M. C. LAKE, G. W. HUFFAKER
L. L. CROCKETT, J. S. SHOEMAKER.

Buy and Sell
CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE
Mining Stock, U. S. BONDS.

MAKE COLLECTIONS, RECEIVE DEPOSITS
And do a general
BANKING BUSINESS.

Correspondents, Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco
Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York
Lathair & King, Brokers, San Francisco

AGENTS FOR
Phoenix, of Hartford, Home
New York and London Assurance
Insurance Companies, &c.

BANK open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P.

PEOPLE'S MARKET.

AT THIS MEAT MARKET,
ON
Commercial Row,
(Bet. Virginia and Sierra Sts.)
Can always be found the choicest

BEEF,
MUTTON,
PORK,
VEAL
And SAUSAGES, (in season.)

All orders will receive prompt attention.

1712 **GEO. H. FUGG,**
Proprietor

GO TO THE
SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE!
This Favorite Resort

Having been Renovated and Refitted is again Open!

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE!
The Proprietor makes a specialty of supplying families for home use with Eastern and California Oysters at wholesale Prices!

Meals at all Hours, Day or Night. Dinner from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. Special accommodations for ladies and families. Come and be made comfortable.

B. B. BAUM.

E. C. UPHILL. C. W. CLARK.

UPDIKE & CLARK,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GRAINING AND GLAZING, ETC.,
—PAPER HANGING,—
Decorating in All Its Branches.
HALSCOMING & TINTING
A SPECIALTY.
Charges Down To Bedrock.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
SHOP on Second street, between Virginia and extra streets.
aug21-17

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

F. AND A. M.
Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.
Stated communications held Saturday Evening 30 or before full of the moon.
Visiting Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.
C. A. RICHARDSON, W. M.
ORVIN BYRD, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet at their Hall, east side of Virginia street, Reno, every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
W. H. MOE, N. G.
WM. LUCAS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
RENO LODGE NO. 19, IN-
dependent Order of Odd Fellows, meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Thursday evening. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. J. BECKER, N. G.
GEO. BROOKS, Secretary.

I. C. O. F. R. C.
WASHOE ENCAMPMENT NO. 1
Independent Chapters of Red Cross, meet at Odd Fellows Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
W. SANPERS, E. C.
S. E. KIDBALL, W. S.

ALFALFA ORANGE, NO. 1, MEETS THE
1st Saturday of each month at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. C. MCKENNEY, Secretary.

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The Home and Home Shuttle Sewing Machines with Hall Treadle attached, are the lightest running, and superior to any machines, and for the practical working purposes,

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